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THE INTELLIGENCER.

WHEELING, JANUARY 10, 1900.

Senator Beveridge's Speech.

Senator Beveridge's speech in the
senate yesterday on the situation in the
Philippines was a strong argument in
behalf of the administration's policy
with regard to the newly acquired
Pacific archipelago. Senator Beveridge
spoke with some advantage over others
who have discussed the Philippines,
from the fact that he knew precisely
what he was talking about, having
spent quite a time on the island in per-
sonal investigation. For this reason,
in all material matters, his words are
authoritative.

In regard to our constitutional right
to hold and govern the Philippines the
senator's arguments are well hedged
with the doctrine of implied powers by
which alone the constitution lives.
Senator Beveridge fortified his position
with impregnable logic when he de-
clared: "There is no power expressed in
the constitution to make internal im-
provements; and, although it was a
subject painfully before the framers of
the constitution who yet remained
silent upon it, Congress said it is im-
plied. There is no power expressed in
the constitution, but almost the reverse,
to make anything but gold and silver
legal tender for payment of debts; the
supreme court declared it is implied.
There is no power expressed in the con-
stitution to maintain order in a state
with the nation's soldiers unless the
state first calls for aid; Washington,
Lincoln and Cleveland said it is implied.
The legislative, the executive and the
judicial departments of our government
have recognized and confirmed the doc-
trine of implied powers by which alone
the constitution lives, the people make
progress and the republic marches for-
ward to its imperial destiny. THE
LETTER KILLETH; BUT THE
SPIRIT GIVETH LIFE."

The Reappraisal.

In another column is shown a tabu-
lation of the ten years' reappraisal
of real estate for the six city districts
of the county. Compared with the as-
sessment for the year 1889, there are
heavy increases in the taxed valuation
of property throughout the city, the
aggregate increases for the entire city,
excluding Ritchie district, being \$418,000
on buildings, and \$2,519,850 on buildings
and lots. While this means a largely
increased revenue for the county, the
reappraisal will doubtless meet
with vigorous objections from interest-
ed citizens. Those who feel that too
high valuations have been placed on
their property have redress before the
county board of commissioners, which
acts as a board of equalization and ap-
peals, and has power either to reduce
or increase the new reappraisal.

Becoming Mixed.

We do not see how the Democratic
party, that is those members of that
party who are determined to nominate
Bryan and re-affirm the Chicago plat-
form, are going to get together on the ex-
pansion issue. It is well known that
many of the prominent leaders in the
south are radically opposed to Bryan's
policy, and are warm advocates of the
administration's management of Phil-
ippine affairs. They are likewise against
Bryan's free silver theories. Now
comes the vice-chairman of the Demo-
cratic national committee, ex-Governor
Stone, of Missouri, who mixes matters
up worse than ever. While he declares
with emphasis that he has not changed
his views with reference to Bryan being
the nominee of the party, and does not
believe silver will be side-tracked, he
virtually hits the "foregone conclusion
nominee" a blow between the eyes by
advocating expansion. Mr. Stone says:
"I thoroughly approved of the ac-
quirement of Puerto Rico by this coun-
try, and regret that Cuba does not sus-
tain the same relations toward us. As
it is, however, we stand pledged to see
that Cuba enjoys independence, and we
shall have to live up to our word."
Regarding the Philippines, I would
like to see them given autonomy with
an American protectorate, and think an
amicable arrangement could have been
reached in this direction without any
war if a little patience and diplomacy
had been used. As it is now, THERE
IS NOTHING TO DO BUT SECURE
UNQUESTIONED RECOGNITION OF
THE AMERICAN FLAG. When that
has been done it will be time to discuss
what course this country should pur-
sue."

We do not know how this will strike
Mr. Bryan, but there is no doubt but
what the discerning public will discover

the inconsistency. Meanwhile Bryan is
going around the country heralded as the
bitter foe of what is called "im-
perialism."

But there is more trouble. Editor
McComas, of the "Weekly Democratic
Magazine," comes out in another signed
article in that campaign publication,
explaining why Bryan is a dead duck
and should not be re-nominated. This
will be gall and bitterness to the Ne-
braskan. The article argues that Mr.
Bryan stands on a one-plank platform
—silver—and that his issue is a dead
issue. The action of Democrats in
many states is cited to prove this.
Maryland, where Bryanism and the
Chicago platform were eliminated last
fall, is referred to as a conspicuous ex-
ample. It is taken for granted that
trusts, imperialism, and so on will be
the issues this year, and that Mr. Bry-
an, without his old one-plank platform,
is weaker than another would be, be-
cause he has been once defeated.

French Reciprocity Treaty.

While there is some opposition to the
ratification of the French reciprocity
treaty, it comes from a source that,
perhaps, has not weighed fully the
benefits it would confer. The endorse-
ment of the treaty will be of consid-
erable benefit to West Virginia as an oil
producer, and the southern states will
be beneficiaries to a greater extent. On
this subject the Philadelphia Press
says:

Before the competition of our man-
ufactures European tariffs are rising
against us. The French reciprocity
treaty is the first serious attempt to
lower these tariffs. France has two
tariffs, high and low, maximum and
minimum. The first applies to countries
without treaties with France. The
second are enjoyed by countries which
have negotiated treaties. The fourth
section of the Dingley act opened the
way to a 20 per cent reduction on cer-
tain articles in order to gain just such
advantages as France offers on the min-
imum or lower reciprocity rates of the
French tariff. Germany and England
already enjoy this advantage. Italy
secured the conventional or minimum
tariff by the treaty ratified in December,
1893, a year ago. The United States
needs a like advantage. Unless the
present reciprocity treaty is ratified this
cannot be secured. On one petroleum
exports to France alone, the difference
between the maximum and minimum
rates will be a heavy sum a year. This
tax alone would be enough to substitute
Russian for American petroleum, as
hostile tariffs have already introduced
oil in east Europe.

The French reciprocity treaty gives
all our products an advantage in the
European market. Raw materials, like
cotton and petroleum, are favored and
our highest manufactured products. The
reciprocal concessions will injure no
American industry, and must be consid-
ered and estimated, not individually,
but with reference to the whole of our
products and all our manufactures.

The Staunton, Va., Daily News, an
able Democratic journal, warmly ad-
vocates the ratification of the treaty,
commending the foreign policy of Pres-
ident McKinley as "one of the bright-
est spots in his administration." It does
not refer especially to the Spanish war,
though it admits that was wisely and
ably handled, but to the administra-
tion's general foreign policy. "On all
sides as far as we can judge, the United
States have been brought into closer
friendly relations. We are now on the
best of terms with Germany, and seem
in a fair way to secure a modification
of the restrictive measures of that
country and the United States."

With France a reciprocity treaty has
been negotiated that it is of the utmost
importance to the United States, and
especially to the southern states, the
senate should ratify."

The News says it fails to find in the
treaty a single item which affects the
south other than beneficially, and adds:
"By providing a new outlet for Ala-
bama's iron and steel, a larger per-
centage of the home market is saved
to the ironmasters of Virginia. West
Virginia will be greatly benefited by
the assurance that mineral oil and pe-
troleum products will be exportable to
France in competition with like Rus-
sian products, which now have the ben-
efit of the minimum rate. In the Caro-
lina and Georgia the enlargement of
the field of consumption for resin and
turpentine (naval stores) and lumber,
will insure for the treaty popular sup-
port, while throughout the cotton
country generally the direct benefits
due to larger exports and better prices
for cotton-seed oil and other cotton-
seed products will probably run into
millions of dollars annually."

Lynching Statistics.

The Chicago Tribune, which has be-
come an expert on lynching, furnishes
figures of this "habit," which is con-
fined almost exclusively to one section
of the country, which are somewhat
encouraging. The table given shows
the number of lynchings from 1885 to
1899. The largest number of illegal ex-
ecutions occurred in 1892, when 235 per-
sons suffered death from mob violence;
1893 was next, with 209; 1891, third with
192; 1894, fourth, 190. During last year
the smallest number was recorded, 107.
This decline is somewhat encouraging.
The table of the Tribune shows that the
crime is quite distinctively a southern
one, only four of the "executions" oc-
curring in the north, three of which
were in Kansas.

A growing propensity is the lynching
of white men, as is proved by the fact
that of the victims of 1899 the negroes
numbered 84 and the whites 23. An in-
creasing willingness to lynch for crimes
other than those against women is also
apparent. Last year's record shows
the following causes for lynching: Mur-
der, 44; complicity in murder, 11; rape,
11; alleged rape, 6; bad reputation, 5;
arson, 6; race prejudice, 5; robbery, 5;
unknown offenses, 4; aiding criminals
to escape, 3; suspected arson, 1; in-
flammatory language, 1; rape and mur-
der, 1; no offense alleged, 1; mistaken
identity, 1; highway robbery, 1; arson
and murder, 1.

"The most discouraging fact about
lynchings," argues the Philadelphia
Press, "is the drift toward inflicting
the most barbarous punishment on the
happiest victim. At least two men were
burned alive in 1899. The strong pub-
lic sentiment this has aroused may
check the growing propensity in this
way and prevent any further disgrace
of the kind. On the whole the lynching
situation while deplorable is not devoid
of hope."

Whether the charges of bribery
lodged against Senator Clark, of Mont-
ana, are true or not, there is one thing
patent to every disinterested observer,
and that is the whole matter was in-

spired by Clark's arch-enemy, Marcus
Daly. Both are Democrats. Daly has
antagonized Clark not only in politics
but in business, and it begins to look
as if Daly had concocted a conspiracy
and that Clark had unconsciously fallen
into the trap. To paraphrase the words
of the immortal Micawber, "the name
of the whole rotten mass is—Daly."

"The wages of sin is death." This
was never more startlingly verified
than in the case of a Lackawanna
switchman who gambled away his wages
and not having the heart to face his
wife and children penniless, he threw
himself before a moving train and was
cut to pieces.

THE OPEN DOOR IN CHINA.

The Greatest Diplomatic Triumph
Ever Achieved by This Country.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Some of
the Washington officials are calling the
victory which the United States has just
gained in the Chinese matter one of the
greatest of the diplomatic triumphs of
the age. They are unquestionably cor-
rect in this judgment. The United
States recently asked the great powers
which have spheres of influence in Chi-
na, or which have been endeavoring to
create such spheres, to give assurances
that all citizens of the United States
should continue to have the same privi-
leges in Chinese trade that the citizens
of these particular nations possess. Ver-
bal promises were at once given by
those countries that the rights of Ameri-
cans would not be disturbed. These
were not deemed to be sufficient, and
written pledges were asked for. The
government has been informed by rep-
resentatives of all those nations that the
United States' terms will be complied
with. When these guarantees are
received, and it is probable that all of
them will be on hand soon—the Ameri-
can government will have achieved a
diplomatic victory which will make the
year 1899 notable in our annals.

There were some vague reports,
which were circulated rather indis-
criminatingly by the political enemies of
the administration, that Russia had re-
fused, or would refuse, to furnish the
written guarantees. These reports,
however, have now been shown to be
erroneous. The Russian ambassador,
Count Cassini, recently told Secretary
Hay that the St. Petersburg govern-
ment would comply with the request of
our authorities, and one of the other
officials of the Russian embassy has
just stated the position of his political
superiority. He declares that "as
to China, or any part of it, Russia is
ready to guarantee to the merchants of
the United States the same commercial
rights as she may obtain for her own
people. Russia will go as far as the
other nations in this guarantee to the
United States. This is decisive on the
one point in question. Russia will take
steps in aiding with France and Ger-
many in according to Americans in that
part of the Chinese trade which may be
within their own sphere of influence the
same rights as are enjoyed by the Rus-
sians, Germans and French, respectively.
Of course, England could promp-
tly make a pledge of this sort, for Eng-
land asks no special trade privileges for
her own citizens anywhere."

This diplomatic victory of the United
States will have beneficial physical as
well as moral consequences for China
and the rest of the world. It was the
apportioning of Vassal de Gama in the
service of Portugal, rounding the Cape
of Good Hope to India in 1497, and of
Magellan, in the service of Spain, cross-
ing the Pacific from the American con-
tinent in 1521 for the same goal, that
frightened Japan, China and other Asi-
atic countries, and closed them to "out-
side barbarians." Forty-five years ago
the Commodore Matthew Balthazre Perry,
on the deck of a United States ship-of-
war, dictated to Japan, still a hermit
nation, a treaty of amity and commerce
which, as followed in later years, by
like conventions with other nations,
opened Japan to intercourse with the
rest of mankind, and started her on the
road to that moral and material ad-
vancement, which, in 1899, has placed
her in the list of the world's great
states. To-day America, standing at
the open-swinging portals of the new
age, has, in relation to China, achieved
a triumph of vastly greater service to
itself and to civilization, and will give
an opportunity to the Chinese to ulti-
mately share with the Japanese in
the designation of the "Yankees of
the East."

To Arms!

I.
Now let the cry, "To Arms, To Arms!"
Now ring the round the world;
And swift a wave-wave Empire swarms
Round Battlefields unfurled!
Wherever glitters the might,
Or Britons' banner flies,
Leap up mailed myriads with the light
Of manhood in their eyes;
Calling from "And we! And we!"
That British steel may hold the land,
And British keels the sea!"

II.
From English hamlet, Irish hill,
Welsh hearts, and Scottish byres,
They throng to show that they are still
Most worthy of their sires;
That what these did, we still can do,
That what they were, we are,
Whose fathers fought at Waterloo,
And to their fathers' deeds we are
Shoulder to shoulder see them stand,
Wherever menace be,
To guard the lordship of the land,
And Trident of the sea.

III.
Nor in the parent lale alone
Spring aquadons from the ground;
Canada's shore and Austral zone
With kindred cry resound:
"From shimmering plain, and snow-fet
stream,
Across the deep we come,
Seeing the British bayonets gleam,
Hearing the British drum,
Foot in the stirrup, hill in hand,
Free men, to keep men free,
All, all will help to hold the land,
While England guards the sea!"

IV.
Comrades in arms, from every shore
Where thundereth the main,
On to the front they press and pour
To face the rifles' rain;
To force the foe from covert crag,
And chase them till they fall,
They plant for ever England's flag
Upon the ruins of the foe;
What Wren the Sceptre from her hand,
And bid her bow the knee!
Not while her Yeoman guard the land,
And her ironclads the sea!
—Alfred Austin in London Telegraph.



A Cure for Nervous Headache.

For eight years I suffered from constipa-
tion and severe nervous headache, the head-
ache usually lasting three days at a time.
Headache powders relieved me temporarily,
but left me bad at the end of each day.
Taking Dr. King's New Life Pills I have greatly im-
proved in health, seldom or never have headache,
have gained in flesh and feel decidedly
well. Dr. F. E. Halsey, Temple, N. H.
Dr. King cures Constipation and all dis-
eases of the Nervous System, Liver and Kid-
neys. Sold by druggists, 25c and 50c.

WHAT IS
THE REASON?

Why is it that you are not equal to
the task Nature sets for you to do?
Why do you find weakness stealing
over you and growing day by day?
Why that aching, chafy complexion?
Why that inability to hold your
urine?

Why those distressing pains across
your back?
All these symptoms are unmistakable
evidences of kidney trouble.
The kidneys, that make the human
engine of life move as Nature intend-
ed, are not working properly and should
have prompt attention.

If you need a medicine for kidney,
bladder or uric acid trouble, you can
make no mistake by using the famous
new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-
Root. It gives quick relief, and cures
the most distressing cases.

Hospitals use it in all kinds of cases,
especially severe and urgent ones. Doc-
tors prescribe it freely in their prac-
tice and in their families, and use it
when they need a kidney and bladder
tonic themselves.

Tens of thousands of grateful pa-
tients have written to Dr. Kilmer &
Co., and these letters have been fas-
hioned into a handy volume of ready
reference, which should be in every
household. This volume and a sample
bottle of Swamp-Root will be mailed
any reader of this paper who will send
name and address to Dr. Kilmer & Co.,
and state that he saw this offer in the
Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

If there is any doubt in your mind as
to your condition, take from your urine
on arising about two ounces, place it in
a glass or bottle and let it stand
twenty-four hours. If, on examination,
it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-
dust settling, or if small particles float
about in it, your kidneys are in need of
immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is for sale everywhere
in bottles of two sizes and two prices,
fifty cents and one-dollar. Remember
the name, Swamp-Root, and the ad-
dress, Binghamton, N. Y.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

A query as to fire insurance is a burn-
ing question.

The railroad paymaster is one man
who pays as he goes.

A man is apt to look bluest when he
is in a brown study.

The average college student needs less
tutor and more tutor.

The traceable individual is usually
known by his standing choler.

Although the bass drum is frequently
tapped its notes are never liquid.

When a man starts out to decorate the
town he never uses water colors.

If a girl has a pretty face her mir-
ror frequently casts reflections about it.

No first-class housekeeper has less
than a dozen ways of using bread-
crumbs.

Taking a drop and taking a tumble
are not synonymous, but one may lead
to the other.

When a man gets into a peck of trou-
ble he is quite content to hide his light
under a bushel.

If it weren't for the fool a wise man
would never know how dangerous it is
to blow into an empty gun.

It is said that a man's declining years
begin at fifty; but a woman's never be-
gin while there is an eligible man in
sight.—Chicago News.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

Women are never as dangerous as
men, because they always talk so much.

The average woman doesn't wash her
hands near so often in the winter, be-
cause then she wears gloves.

When a woman is married to a man
who can't hold his temper, she always
says her husband is "so high-strung."

The woman who is as proud of her
wedding-ring as she was of her en-
gagement ring is about as rare as the
man who pays more for it.

When a girl throws herself at a man
who doesn't want her so hard that he
feels ashamed, it is said by the other
women that she "takes an interest" in
him.—New York Press.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

Cautious—"You say the man stole
your umbrella?" "Well, I don't want to
be too sure about it. He may have
been the original owner."—Cleveland
Plain Dealer.

One of Many—New Cook—What does
your husband like for his breakfast,
ma'am? Mrs. Grouse—Oh, he likes
anything we haven't got.—Chicago
News.

Those Religious Metaphors—"Only a
little while ago she was claiming she
had been born again, but now she is as
cross and hateful as ever!" "Well, per-
haps she's a-teething again, now."—
Puck.

Jackson (meeting Dobson, with whom
he had been out all night)—Hello, old
boy, get home all right? Dobson—Yes,
but my wife wouldn't speak to me.
Jackson—Lucky fellow, mine did.—Har-
lem Life.

First Ostrich (on Mr. Hogg's ranch)—
Are you going to let that man Bryan
ride you? Second Ostrich—I should
say not. Didn't you hear that man
who feeds us say that Bryan had rid-
den his last hobby to death?—Baltimore
American.

New Year's Mornings—"That's all I
celebrate." But what I want to know is
what century am I in, nineteen or twen-
ty?" "I dunno nuthin 'bout centuries,
but yes can take your choice of cells.
Both nineteen and twenty is empty."—
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Variable—"What is the title 'pro-
fessor' that I hear so often?" asked the
distinguished foreigner. "Well," an-
swered Miss Cheyenne, "it's getting
rather hard to tell. Usually it means a
man who knows more than any one
else, and sometimes it means a man who
simply won't work."—Washington
Star.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO,
LUCAS COUNTY, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he
is the senior partner of the firm of F. J.
Cheney & Co., doing business in the City
of Toledo, County and State aforesaid,
and that said firm will pay the sum of
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each
and every case of Catarrh that cannot
be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh
Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in
my presence, this 6th day of December,
A. D. 1898.

A. W. GLEASON,
(Seal) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken inter-
nally, and acts directly on the blood
and mucous surfaces of the system.
Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

In response to an inquiry on the sub-
ject the commissioner of internal reve-
nue has held that "A bequest of a sum
of money to a priest for the purpose of
paying for masses is liable to legacy
tax." The law, the commissioner says,
allows only one provision on the sub-
ject of exemption from legacy tax,
namely, legacies to a husband or a wife.

The Appetite of a Goat.

Is envied by all poor dyspeptics whose
Stomach and Liver are out of order. All
such should know that Dr. King's New
Life Pills, the wonderful Stomach and
Liver Remedy, gives a splendid ap-
petite, sound digestion and a regular bod-
ily habit that insures perfect health and
great energy. Only 25c, at Logan Drug
Co.'s drug store.

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All necessary expenses included.

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days.....\$190

June 30—City of Rome, 38

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June 30—Massdam, 39 days.....\$190

June 30—Minneapolis, 45 days.....\$250

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derwear at one-half price.Children's Scarlet Underwear one-
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one-half price.Men's Jersey Fleece Shirts and
Drawers 35c.

Little lots of all kinds cheap.

Ladies' Fast Black Seamless Hose,
fleece, 10c.

Ladies' Knit Underskirts at 35c.